THE ARMY to ENTER THE CITY.

The Mermons to Obey the Laws and Officers of the Government.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 13, 1858. Trustworthy advices from Utab, under date of June 18, state that the conditions agreed upon at the conference between Gov. Cumming, the Peace Commissioners and the heads of the Mormos Church are, that the troops shall enter the city without opposition, that the civil officers shall be permitted to perform their duties without interruption, and that unconditional obedience shall be paid to the laws of the land, while on the other hand past offenses are to be forgiven, as was stated in

the President's proclamation. All the houses in the city had been closed against both civil officers and strangers, except one, which was occupied by the Governor and his family. Everybody else were obliged to sleep in their wagons or on the ground. The persons in the city were Gov. Cumming, Secretary Hartness, Mesers. Powell and McCulloch, the Peace Commissioners; Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Mr. Craig, Indian Agent; Mr. Dodson, Marchal of the Territory; Mr. Brown, the special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, with Messes. Simonton and Fillmore of New-York.

The Empire City at New-Orleans-\$1,500,000 on the Way.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 13, 1858. The steamship Empire City has arrived with California advices of the 20th ult.

She connected at Havana with the Granada from Aspinwall, which vessel reports that the steamship ora brought down 400 passengers, and about \$1,500,000 in treasure.

The Star of the West had sailed for New-York with the bulk of this amount.

The California news is unimportant.

The defeat of Col. Steptoe is confirmed. The Frazer River excitement continued, and large tumbers of emigrants were flocking thether.

(We are indepted to a private dispatch for the above, our own report having failed to come to hand -Eds)

Indiana Politics.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 13, 1858. The Republican Convention of the IVth District of Indiana has nominated Judge Hackelman for Congress. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Green and English bill for the admission of Kansas, and the extravagar ce of the Administration.

Nine Men Killed-Five Others Wounded.

Pottsville, Pa., Tueaday, July 13, 1858. Nine men were instantly killed this morning at Har-per's Mines by the fa'lling of black damp. Five others were seriously injured, but it is supposed they will recover.

Non-Arrivat of the Canada. HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 13-9 p. m.

It is now raining very hard here, and the weather is very thick all along the eastern coast. There are no signs of the Canada, and she will probably not reach here until to-morrow forenoon.

Hiness of Gen. Quitman. NEW ORLEANS, Monday, July 12, 1858.

Ger. Quitman is seriously ill at Natchez, and doubts ore entertained of his recovery.

From Havana. CHARLESTON, Monday, July 12, 1858.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 12, 1838.

The steamer Water Witch has arrived, with dispatches from Commodore Melatosh for the Secretary of the Navy. The yellow fever was provailing extensively at Havana when she left there.

CHARLESTON, Thesday, July 13, 1858.

The steamship I sabel has arrived from Havana and Key West, 16th inst. She brings no political news of interest. Sugars were active and firm at Havana; Melasses inactive—clayed 3x44 teals per keg. Freights dull. Exchange on London 12x13 premium; on porthern cities 2x24 premium.

The Ship Ariadne.

The ship Ariadne, Teerday, July 13, 1858.
The ship Ariadne, reported lost by the steamship Canada, was owned by parties in this city and Newburypert, and is insured in B. ston offices to the buryport, and is insured in B. ston offices to the amount of \$103,000. It is thought the Arabia, which rescued her crew and was subsequently wrecked, is the bark Arabia, from Zanzibar, of and for Salam, which is valued, with her carge, at \$100,000. She is largely insured in this city.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

Bosros, Tueday, July 13, 1858.
The R. M. steam-hip Arabia will asil from this port at foon to-morrow for Liverpoel. All dispatches placed in the telegraph office, No. 21 Wall street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 a. m., will be promptly forwarded. The Arabia's mail closes at 9 a. m.

Southern Ocean Mail Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Morday, July 12, 1858.
The U. S. Mail steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry,
from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this after-

Death of a Boston Merchant.

Boston, Tuesday, July 13, 1808. Elisha Sherman, a well-known merchant of this city, of the firm of Blanchard, Sherman & Co., died this morning.

Ohio Politics.

COLUMBUS, O., THESDAY, July 13, 1858.
The Republican S ate Convention mut here to day.
Gen. James M. Ashley asted as Chairman, and the
Hon. John A. Bingham and the Hon. Caleb B. Smith
addressed the Convention. There is a fall attendance.

The Alexandria Pilots and the

Washisoton, Tuesday, July 13 1858.
The Alexandria poicts are out in a card in The Alexandria Gazette, in which they say that the Er-iceson's pilot was not at all acquainted with Potoman navigation, but as the law stands any person can pass off bimself for a pilot.

Arrest of a Robber.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, July 13, 1858. The package of \$1,700, robbed from a director the East Haddam Bank, at the American Hotel in this city, on the 14th uit., has been recovered. It was found by Officer Coamberlin on Moses M. Fuller, a waiter in the hotel, who was leaving in the Grean-port boat this morning. The money belonged to the East Haddam Bark, who had offered \$1,000 reward

The Steamship Canada.

Calats, Me., Tuesday, July 13—1 p. m.
The New-Branswick time is disarranged somewhere
between here and Sackville, so that it is impossible to
learn whether the Canada has reached Helitax.

Explosion of the Steam-Propeller Mayflower. There steam-propeller Maythower of West Troy.

while on her trial trip to day, when nearing the dock in this city, exploded, blowing of the dome of the boiler, and demoishing the wood-work, &c. Four Perstres were scalled, but none dangerously.

Bank Troubles.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 12, 1858. The Citizens' Bank, located at Nashville and Memphis, is in trouble. Its bills are refused, and it is expected that it will close its doors to morrow.

Memphis, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

The Citizens' Bank has closed its doors.

FROM THE TELEGRAPHIC FLEET.

Probable Delay from Bad Weather.

Quinec, Tuesday, July 13, 1858. The ship Windsor Forest, Cap'. Graffem, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning, reports having seen the Agamenmon and Niagara in long. 30, 1at. 53 on the 19th of June. Was three days in company with them, with heavy south-west gales and a high sea. Parted empany on the 20th of Jane, the flest steering more to the southward. Both had light steam on, and they would reach the j ining ground about the 23d of Jane. The weather on the 231 and 21th of Jute was fine; on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th the weather was heavy, with south-west and west southwest winds. The Niegara went ahead at night, with a bright white light in her mizzen topmast, and by day the Agamenmon charged places with her and went ahead. They had to other vessels in company, and were very cautious in keeping together at night.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 13, 1858, A meeting of citizens friendly to Dr. Gould of the judicy Observatory was held this afternoon at the oudley Observatory was held this afternoon at the ourt-Home in the City Hall. The attendance was ighly respectable in character. Mr. Stephen Van tensalaer was obsen President, and Mr. B. P. Learned Secretary. Effective speciates supporting Dr. Gould, highly eulogistic of his sequirements as an entrecomer, and defending the entire section of the Scientific Council, were made by Mr. John V. L. Pruyn, Profs. Henry and Bache, and the Hoo. D. D. Barnard. After the addresses, which were highly applauded, resolutions were adopted, cond-iming the proceedings and action of the majority of the Trustees of the Dadley Observatory, declaring that the investigations do not substantiate may of the charges against Dr. Gould or his assistants: that the solion of the Trustees does not exhibit a true regard for the interests of the Observa-tory; that no man of science can with honor accept a place in the Observatory after the gross indignity offer-ed to the Scientific Council; that the Scientific Council ed to the Scientific Council; that the Scientific Council are justified in holding possession of the Observatory until their legal rights therein can be accertained by process of law; that the Trustees are in duty bound to respond to the proposition to leave the matter to arbitration, and that a committee of fifteen be appointed to prepare a statement in behalf of the meeting, to be addressed to the citizens of Albany, and the

denote and friends of the Observatory.

The resolutions were read by J. P. Plumb, esq.
The Committee on Resolutions was besided by Gen.
Van Rezselser, and comprised many of our best citi-ANOTHER REPORT.

ANOTHER REPORT.

ALBARY, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

A meeting of these disapproving of the course of the mejority of the Trustees of the Dadley Observatory was held here this evening. It was very large and exthusiastic, General Stephen Van Rensselaer presided, and B. P. Learned, esq., was chosen Secretary.

Professors Henry and Bache addressed the meeting, defending Professor Gould and the Scientific Council from the aspersions of the Trustees, and were enthusi-

from the aspersions of the Trustees, and were entaustastically applauded by the antience.

At the close of Prof B. a remarks, which occupied nearly two heurs, the Hen. Daniel D. Barnard addressed the meeting and stated that disgraceful to some persons as was the statement of facts made, they did not admit of gainssy. The history given by Professors Henry and Bache was true—there could be no

doubt of it in any one particular.

Mr. Bareard then proceeded to speak of Professor
Bache, and in most elequent language aliuded to his
services in the cause of science, and spoke of him as a man who stands as an astronomer without a superior in the wide world. The motives of the frustees who tad determined to dismits Dr. Gould are not known, neither will they be, if the Trustees can prevent it. He claimed that before Dr. Gould known, neither will they be, if the Trustees can prevent it. He claimed that before Dr. Gould came to this city, it was decided by the aforesid majority that he should be removed, and after he came here they concluded to starve him out. He pronounced the statement presented by Mr. Okott, President of the Board, and published in the papers, to be a most dehiberate attempt to strike down Dr. Gould and destroy his character and reputation. He had never known such a paper to emanate from any man of respectability. It was disgraceful and disgnating. Could the Trustees expect any scientific man to come and take charge of the Observatory, after the ladignity and insult effered to Dr. Gould. No man would so dishonor himself.

Mr. J. P. Plumb then moved the appointment of a Orlardo Meacs, Dr. Thomas Hun, James Edwards and Berjamin Tabbitts were appointed such Com-

The Committee retired and after brief deliberation

The Committee fettied and at a reported the following, which were unanimously reported. That we feel compelled from a sense of public duty to declare in this public manner that we entirely disapprove and conden in the proceedings and action of the inspirity of the Trustees of the Dooley Observatory in relation both to the Director, Dr. Gould, and to the Scientific Couecil.

Resolved, That after the investigations that have been made, the result of which have been mid before the public, there does not in our judgment exist, and never did exist, any substantial or probable ground whatever for any of the ball olarges, accurations or complaints contained in the published statement of the President of the Board of Trustees, against Dr. Goold, the Observatory, or for the hipaticus reflections cast upon the very meritorius your gestellemen, his assistants of the Observatory.

ery. fred, That the action of the Board of Trustees in this matter does not, in our just prent, exhibit a true regard for the later cuts of the Ducley Observatory or the interests of science, but appears to us to have been taken in municist damegard of these interests, and if persisted in must end in the certain ruin of the Observator.

Observatory.

Resolved. That after the gross indignity offered by a majority of the Trustees to Dr. Genid, the Director, and to Profs. Bashs, Henry and Petree of the Scientific Commit, and so long as the insult remains unrederessed, no astronomer and no man of science can consent to take their place at the Dulley Observatory without a betrayal of the common cause of brotherhood in

whout a betrayal of the common cause of brotherhood in science.

Resolved, That the circumstances under which Dr. Goold, the Director, and the Scientific Council were piaced in the immediate charge and actual possession of the Observatory building and instruments, of the principal dwelling hours on the ground, for mished at the expense of Dr. Goold, and of another building erected under the orders of Prof. Backe, the Superintendent of the Cass Survey, as a station for that work, with the sanction of the Trustees, and which is filled with the instruments belonging to said in the savies of the United Stocks, tender it the duty of these seatlemen not to yield possession of the premises, to the highry of the important interests committed to them, until their legal rights there in shal be ascertained and determined by due process of law.

Resolved, That this are ting having scarned that the donors, or along surface of the difficulty of the Dudley Observatory to certain guidement of the himset character and standing, named by them, to pass up it and determine the difficulty express the early means, short of a resignation of several neutrons of the Scard, of saving the Observatory, and restoring it to a condition of usefulness.

interest in the condition of usefulness.

Resolved, That a Committee of lifteen, including the Chairman,

Resolved, That a Committee of lifteen, including the Chairman. Resident, that a communication to behalf of the expoint of by his to prepare a communication to behalf of the extrust to be addressed to the citizens of Albany and to the more and friends of the Observatory, and to be signed by the communice, setting for h and enforcing the views of this meeting a exposered in the forezone resolutions.

The President their sum unced the Committee of

Fifteer as follows: Stephen Vanj Kersselser, D. D. Barrard, Krastne Corning, Harman Pannelly, Bradford R. Wood, John V. L. Pruyu, Mason F. Cogswell, Thes. C. Pitkin, John Tsylor Cooper, Thomas Hun, J. N. Campbell, Jas. Edwards, Orlando Meads, J. B. N. Campbell, Jes. Edwards, cumb, and Isase Vanderpool. The meeting then adjourned.

CRICKET. CONCLUSION OF THE MAICH - PHILADELPHIA AGAINST NEW YORK -Yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m. the forces of the St. George's and Philadelphia Clubs sgain met at Hob ken to conclude the match game left in finished the day before. The St. George's had but two wickets to go down, which soon went down, leaving their score at 72. The Philadelphians went in at about 111 o'clock, but had hardly began to play when the severe shower put a damper up in their well meant efforts. The field had to be abandozed until about 4 o'cleck, when it became clear enough to resume operations. The result of their second innings did not realize the anticipations of the Philadelphians. Tipeon's and Lang's bowling was terribly effective. The Philadelphians made but 41 in this innings, which makes them score 118 against 171 for their actsgonists. We recapitulate the scores of the second innings of

Second	Innings.
Runs.	Runa
Sharpe, c. and b. Barclay	Wilson, b. Senior
H. Weight, b. Barelay 0	Byes
S. Wright, b. Burelsy 0	L byre
Waller, b Senior 0	N. balls
Larg, c. Howe, b Senter 7 Theon, notout	Total
Ford b Seriet	Add first innings
Walker, c. Wister, b. Barclay 4	December 1
	PHIA CLUB.
Second	Innings.
Wister, b. Threon	Kuhn, b. Lang
Sharset, b. Lang.	Dyes
Newball, leg bef. w. b. Tinson !	Wides
Raylow, b. Lang	
Senior, leg bef. w. b. Tinson.	
Johnson, c and h Tinson	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Collis, c. and b. Laug	Total11

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1858. The policy heretofore foreshadowed by the Administration in regard to Mexico, by the significant silence of the President in his annual message, and more recently toward the close of the late session. by the report from the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, authorizing the President to employ force in asserting the alleged rights of American citizens, is likely to be emphasized by a tew demonstration, which may possibly be fullowed by the most serious consequences. For several mails back intelligence has come from Mexico that Mr. Forsyth had resisted the imposition of an extraordinary tax levied by the Zuloaga Government upon the property of foreigners; and it was stated be had even gone so far as to demand his passports. This atter fact is not true. He referred the question here, and is waiting for instructions, which are now preparing. When this question came up it was sent to the Attorney General, who has just concluded an opinion, fully justifying the conduct of Mr. Forsyth, upon the ground that a specific treaty exists with England prohibiting compulsory loans, and that the treaty with the United States places us on the footing of the most favored nation—ergo, it is a vicintion of our treaty. Judge Black does not consider it a tax or a forced loan, but a piece plunder, which ought to be resisted, and he and his colleagues are evidently gratified that the American Minister has taken the lead in opposing what is freely denounced as an imposition. It is stated also that the British Minister has not consented to the tax, as represented, but awaits the instructions of his Government.

While this proceeding, abstractly, might not seem to involve much importance, it assumes a graver aspect when taken in connection with other indica-There have been trumped up various pretended claims against Mexico, having no more real value than that of Gardiner which terminated so tragically. On the other hand, Mexico has presented large claims against this Government, growing out of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Just before the close of the Pierce Administration. an attempt was made to settle all these claims upon a general arrangement, having a new commercial and a postal connection for its basis, with a loan of seven or eight millions on territory to be hypothecated—a convenient mede of transfer. No action was taken, and the scheme was not renewed by the present Administration. Mexico has on several coasions sought to revive the proposition for a joint occasions sought to revive the proposition for a joint Convention to adjudicate the claims, but always without effect, being met invariably by a counter proposition on the part of Mr. Foreyth, for a cession of territory. These facts are ominous, in connection with the present programme, and when applied to the belief which prevails in official circles, that the denationalization of Mexico is not far off, and that England would not object to its absorption by the United States, a new and extensive field of observation and reflection is at once opened up.

The delates in Parliament and the explanations

The debates in Parliament and the explanations given by Mr. Fitzgerald and others from the ministerial benches, on the right of search, do not place the settlement before the public, as the dispatch of Earl Malmesbury to Lord Napier explicitly author-izes it to be understood. In that document he expressly accepts the interpretation of international law laid down by Gen. Cass, and that, too, upon the opinion of the Atterney-General. Hetherefore dis claims, in so many distinct words, any right to visit or search vessels carrying the American flag. In conclusion, he suggests the policy of an arrangement by which the nationality of the vessels of both Governments may be verified. But it is obvious that no such proposition will be accepted here, while it is admitted that our flag is flagrantly abused in a traffie which is made piracy by the laws of the United

All at once the Tressury has become very buoyant and hepeful. The New-York Custom-House has yielded over \$100,000 a day for a whole week, which rejoices the gaping vaults of the empty exchequer. Supposing this state of things to continue the whole year, there would still be a deficit in the basis of the ordinary expenditures exceeding \$25,000,000. No revival can occur before the exodue of this Administration which will repair the damages incurred in the last fifteen months, or release the responsibilities which have been legally aspublic debt was increased \$40,000,000 in five months—a sum nearly equal to the revenue for the whole fiscal year, including the memorable first quarter preceding the revulsion, which was the largest ever known, and nearly equal to the three

others combined which followed. No information has reached here confirming the reports of Gen. Denver's intended resignation Governor of Kansas. When he accepted that ap-pointment, it was with the expectation only of re-lieving the Administration from a temporary embarrassment. In the mean time, his former place as Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been conferred upon the Chief Clerk, whom he left in charge of the office, and Kansas does not offer any special invitat on to Democratic aspirants for future political honors. He will be here to-might or to-m speak for himself.

A HOT-WEATHER LETTER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

AMONG THE HILLS.
CENTRAL NEW YORK, July 10, 1858.

Since about the 10th of June, the long-expected Summer has made itself felt in earnest. The thermometer has repeatedly reached what may fairly be regarded as its maxinum in our elevated range of country (about 88° to 90°), and the sun has blazed with tropics' aidor. We have already had nearly as much weather as was allowed us during the entire sea son of 1857, and the farmers rejoice to the prospert of a heavy on p of com. Icdeed, our general harvest premises to be a good one, unless the "weevil," as people will penist in calling the larva of the wheatfly, should seriously injure the crop to which it devotes itself. There are plenty of these little yellow pests in some fields, but it is to be hoped they may not prove

very destructive on the average.

The glorious Fourth is comfortably over with, to the general relief of the community. It is a bad time of year for a great holiday, and a hard day to get through, or the present generation are less fond than their predeceasors of the thundering "old-fashioned celebratiers," and no one who remembers the real history of the Revolution can admit that it is consistent to commemorate the origin of such a struggle, successfully accomplished, with the free use of blood and guspowder, no stirt of hard swearing, and turn in very considerable quartity, in the style of modern Sunday schools and temperance sociaties. In saying so we mean no disrespect to these most useful organizations; but when cir "celebrations" are in progress, and we see a few scores of clergymen and class-leaders with some hundieds of fresh-dressed children congregated is a grove, to be entertained with the most harmless refreshments and the most pacific of somments, we think "grimvisaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled fron!" to an unwarranted degree of tameress. Much as we may admire, on any other day, such a beauti'ul and happy assemblege, the incorsistency which turns the Fourth of July into such a festive is ridiculous, as the consecraticu into a statue of Paul of the stern effigy of the heathen Jupiter. Think of that awfully hot Sanday our grandfathers spent in charging and cannonading across the sandy plains of Monmouth, and of even the nythologically perfect Washington bursling into a torrett of imprecations on the retreating column! Think of the desperate struggle in the hot Summer day on But ker Hil, in the smoke balf born of gurpowder and ba't of burning Charlestown! or of that on the bastions of Fort Griswold, with the homes of New-Lordon and Gro'en fi-mirg below !- and how do such Summer reminiscences agree with this cool and shady, mora and cleanly style of Fourth of July commemoration? It can only be admired on the principle of contrast, lke the garlard hung on the black mouth of the canron or the clematis climbing on the Doric column.

It is not easy to hit upon a truly appropriate and yet

somewhat varied from the ordinary type. Excluding at once the reforming topics, and ruling out of place and out of taste the ever ob maive questions of Siavery, Temperance, Woman's Rights, etc., and also the idea of our own unworthiness "of all the blessings we erjoy," which some are inclined to preach on every occasion of rejoicing or thankagiving; the address might be less that of the orator than the thinker. Instead of degmatic assertions of liberty and glory, we might have a little cool trouby into the history of great conflict and its causes, means, and results, and ven a rober second thought on the question whether t might not have been dispensed with in its form of wer, and all our advantages equally well attained by such "pacific battles" as those which, in spite of the greatest impediments, have chapted and are changing the institutions of Britain so widely in substance if not in form. To be sure, it might be brought up against the orater at some subsequent election when he might be a candidate for the Legislature, if he were to suggest the ideas that our institutions were not made by ancestral wisdom, but were in the main, a natural growth among a fresh, energetic, and practically equal population, coming into the possessien of a fresh and unincumbered land in the best light of the latest centuries; and that the free pursuit of commercial and other enterprise, and of indivinal riches has done more to make "America" than all the maxims of all the seges. It would be dangerous also to make the reflection that were we placed in the position, say of Germany, burdened with a set of institu tions grown into popular thought and habit during all the centuries since their deep foundations were laid with those of the cathedrals in the dark ages, endowe i with territory hardly sufficient to feed our population, and hemmed in by crowding peoples on every side; even Hail Columbis and the Declaration acting on our superlative Anglo-Saxon-American energy and intelligence might fail to stimulate us to any better result than is attained by the Germanethemselves, if indeed we did as well. Yet these ideas might be worth hearing, if the "rising lawyer" selected as orstor of the day could afford to 11-k them. And in connection with this subject, we would call on the platform also a certain young American traveler, very fond of that posttion, and a k him to tell his experience of Cariyle. Chasing every distinguished man of whom he could get sight on his European tow, he penetrated to the study of that surly philosopher, who, on the strength of his experience in such interviews, has set our nation down by one sweeping generalization as "twenty-five "millions of the greatest bores the world ever pro-'duced." After reminding Safter Resartus of the general and detailed facts of our national greatness and growth, all the acknowledgment he got was this, in broad Scotch accent: "Sir, you have but a few pao-

ple, and a great deal of land! And is this possible? Can it be that it is our good luck, and not our Government or some vast national superiority, that is chiefly at the bottom of our prosperity? Not good luck only; there must be some greater vigor in us which has taken such advantage of our position, which has "whitered every sea with our sails," swept the forest off half a continent, dag grand cana's and built great railroads (on trust), annexed half of Mexico, extern insted the Indians, blown up a thousand steamboats, and rooted up the soil of California Certainly, it would seem that we have some superior propelling power to that of the happy Franchman or the quiet German. Is it possibly the idea of making money ! and can we account for most of our prosperity by impuling it to the good luck plus the desired dol'ar an the combined cause?

This is shocking heresy to be sure, and it is more popularly orthodox to look entirely at the other side of the shield, and to attribute all our "blessings" to the course of our forefathers of the senate and the camp. But could we remove that golden haze on which the distance of eighty years has robed the smoke and dust of their battles, both of hard words and hard knocks, and obtain a true, close view, faithful as a pre-Raphaelite picture of things as they were, we might be thankful that we were born to later years, and think ourselves not inferior to the fathers themselves.

I remember an unconfortable suggestion of human fiality, when in looking over a roll of Capt. F.'s company of "old revolutioners" as they were mustered at Elizabethtown about 1778, I found the "remarks entered by the commarding officer against the names of his men were not always complimentary. One Stephen - especially (the name is now suppressed, lest it should grieve the pride of ancestry of some gallant Jerseyman was set down fistly and profanely in black and white as "a damned rogue.

Never mind, they were men only like ourselves, and after all, these stories of their imperfections have their pleasant aspect, as suggesting that we, in this year, Anne Manei about 5862, are on the average quite as good as our family have been since Auro Mundi 1. The world was ruined before the first baby was born, and the poor little pink thing was ushered into it nolens colens an infinite sinner, dcomed to spend its seven or ight hundred years in the trankless task of founding a race of nobody knows how many millions more. Ab, these are heating topics for this already "hot

spell." Beginning our letter about this interesting subject of weather, let us go back to the same topic to end it. It is but on our highland fields during the day, but the air is fresh, "sweet scented with the hay," and full of healthy vitality. We sit at our village windows this warm evening, thermometer fallen since support to 72°. The leaves of our street-archite maples rustle; a late cuckoo calls from a neighboring rehard; a stream rours over the distant mill-fall; the air bears only scumds like there, and the tell of the town clock as it strikes eight-the olden

Over the wide watered shore Swinging slow with solemn roar."

ay, there is a sound of different suggestion, for over hill and take, wood and meadow, from the twelvemiles-off station on the Central Railroad, comes the low note of the steam whistle, "Whoo, oco, oop!occ-oop! occ-oop!

Smarh along, Cincinnati express train, in dust and make and cinders, with that one red eye glaring for ward on the track, and three hundred tired and dir'y persergers behird, impatient men, flushed and fanning wemen, sleepy children, and babies for a hundred miles back disgusted with the weary milk bottle. May the rails be clear, the bridges strong; may you all safely pass the ferry at Albany, the drawbridge at Spuylen Dusyil; and at last, rolling horse drawn by the distileries and lumber yards and steamboat docks on the North River, gain, through the assaults of harkmen and the charge of omnibuses, your destined haven, a hotel bedroom, fourth story on Broadway, and he happy there. Indeed it must be a paralise at this hour-8 p m -thermometer is the Aster Heuse hall 900. Around the corner of the Park " rears the crash of omnibuses, the jargle of drays of irer, the cur e of the charloteer, the patter of feet is cessant and multitudinous as rain-dreps on a roof. Above, the gaelight streams over the torrest of sweating horse fleah and humanity, and the harsh notes of the band from what wes "Sender's ba'copy " call all the world to wak in and see the fat women. Then comes a broad glate of fire, which can barely be notter than the air around; a canconade of brazen alarm from the City Hall bell, and a rout of ergines and hose carts dragged by leaping and booting firmer, their head devil shricking through the trumpet which might be that of discord herself.

Is that human Maelstrom yet seathing and raging ? I suppose it must be so, though it always seemed, of er getting away from the Courtlandt-street dock, while cleaving, on the deck of the Hendrick Hadson, the fresh sir from the Highlands, as if the whole tumult had been only a temporary thing, which had all at erce stopped-ceased-gone out-and let universal peace rature again on earth. Well, you who are bound in that Pandemonium, it

may be some consolation that you are pitied by us, up OWAHGENA. here in the country'

" Things in Washington." Mr. Ewback's opportumties for observation were unusually good, and his book is likely to be at once spicy and instructive.

FROM MINNESOTA

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. St. ANTHONY, Minnesota, July 3, 1858. We tre apparently pretty well through the "heated rm, having had one or two days that the mercury her not reached 26° in the shads. But for fifteen on secutive days (commencing June 17, when the thern ometer indicated 960 in the shade) the mercury has at id day ranged from 900 to 980 in the shade; in places being driven by reflected heat, even when out of the sun, as high as 106. But the cool nights peculiar to this region, with frequent showers, have made the weather quite endurable, more especially to those who have had an opportunity of observing its effect upon

Accustemed to observe the crops for 25 years, accustemed to observe the crops for a years, never nave I seen them give such abundant promise as now and here. A recent journey to Kingston and Forest City, Meeker County, in the North Fork of Crow River, a distance of 80 miles by the traveled road, has satisfied me that Northern Minnesota will preduce a surjous of all kinds of provisions this year, sufficient to supply all the emigrants you can send us from the East before next year sharvest. The "great cash" has set to work work the land all that nave crash has set to work upon the land all that have not remunerating employment in the towns and cities, o that an unprecedented breadth of land is now in

We have bad none of the heavy rains which have so completely drowned out Ohio, Ladians and Illinois, but have had ample showers, so that crops could hardly suffer should we have no more rain of conse

hardly suffer should we have no more rain of conse-quence until the Fall.

Corn is spindling out, and early-sowed Spring wheat had begun to tead out about the 20th unt. This was telore the showers, and while the land was pretty dry. Later-sowed grain is getting heavier straw and longer heads. The "grasshopper" district, which was completely stripped by these insects last year, will this sessen produce a heavy surplus of all kinds of grain, unless some special misfortune shall prevent. We hear that Kanasa and Texas, with parts of lows, are favored by the presence of our last years a trassare favored by the presence of our last year's grass hopper visitors, while not a vestige of taem is to be

hopper visitors, while not a vestige of them is to be seen in this State.

We are having the blessings of "hard times" in common with the rest of the Western States, though we seem to have enough of everything but money. The lack of this has almost entirely checked building in most of our large towns, but this being a lumbering point, abundantly supplied with logs and saw mills, before the hard times came on, has taken to building in a manner altegether upprecedented. About a dozen very handaeme stone stores, most of them three to four stories high, are well under way, and a large or four stories high, are well under way, and a large number of dwelling-houses, generally of large size and tastefully built. It is estimated that at least 300 buildings of all kinds will be added to St. Authony the present year, which we think poster well. present year, which we think pretty well for a town of little over 5,000 inhabitants. The mystery is, how so much building is done, with next to no money in cir-

much binding is done, with lext to he honey in circulation.

Politics in Minneseta are slightly "mixed." As you know, a desperate effort is being made to elect a Lecompton U. S. Senator by the present Legislature to take the place of Gen. Snields, whose term of office expires March 4, 1859; and Franklin Steele of Fort Snelling autoristy, has been supposed to be the favorite of the National Administration for that office, since the report of the Fort Snelling Investigating Committee on the principle of chemical allimity we presume. It is now reported, however, that his brother is law, our bogus Governor, Henry H. Sibley, is a formidable competitor in the race. But both aspirants net with a formidable head-blow in the passage by the House of Representatives in our Legislature, by a vote of traily two to one, of resolutions strongly denouncing the Lecempton course of Henry M. Rice, the House of Representatives in our Legislature, by a vote of tearly two to one, of resolutions atrongly denouncing the Lectmpton course of Henry M. Rice, our long-term Senator, and as strongly commending the course of Gen. Shields. This, in a body containing a Democratic majority of eight, is no mean triumph of right over wrong, and also speaks well for the personal streng hof Gen. Shields, who was in St. Paul, attending to the Legislature at that time. Immediately after the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Steele and Mr. Sibley took passage for Washington and have not been heard from since.

At the reassembling of our Legislature a month since, Gov. Sibley, by message, recommended that ne exceeded.

At the reaseemblity of our Legislature a month side,
Gey, Sibley, by message, recommended sharms receiped
shound be first after 10c next adjournment, until the
Sammer of 1859. Our Constitution you recollect, by a
sirgular omission, fails to provide for any new election
of members of the House of Representatives in our
Legislature, and also leaves the time of meeting of the
subsequent legislatures to be fixed by law. The nice
little arrangements proposed by Gov. Sibley would
make this the last session of the Legislature prior to
the equivation of Ger. Shields's term of office, and make this the last session of the Legislature prior to the expiration of Ger. Shields's term of office, and would thus render the present Legislature the proper one to choose his successor. Since the overwhelming a spority by which the anti-Lecompton resolutions passed, however, I have not heard that Gev. Sibley has evirced any urgent desire to press his recommen-dation.

The Legislature keeps in session day after day, and The Legislature keeps in session day after day, and week after week, principally occupied in enacting bills for the creation of State road during the forenoon, attending monkey-shows and horse-taces in the afternoon. Our treasury is substantially empty, and their pay amounts to about \$400 per day; yet there they sit as it never intending to sojourn, while about all the laws they do pass are worse than useless. Politics in this State have become, with the dominant party, merely a branch of the science of speculation, and this it is which has made our Territorial and State Governments so notoriously and profligately corrupt. The glating frauds of last Fall, which resulted in making Mr. Sibley our Governor, Mr. Rite and Mr. Shelos our Senators in Corgress, and Messra. Cava-Shields our Senators in Congress, and Messra. Cava-nagh and Phelps our Representatives in Congress. would and could rever have been committed, were there not move to be made by means of high official position. The revelation of the buying up of the whole Government of Wiscosin by Railroad Companies, has astounded the country. The history yet to be written of the operations of our Railroad Companies will not, I apprehend, be of much less interest.

A,bill of much interest to our City, and Minneapolis, its reserves, has just been introduced into our Senate by Mr. Hall of Fillmore County. It provides for the itestion, should the people of the State so vote under our Censtitution, of the Capital upon Nicollet Island, smarted in the Mississippi, between St. Anjhony and Minteapolis. Of course St. Paul is wroth at such a projected invasion of her vested rights, and her press nid and could rever have

Mixtespend. Of course S. Fau as a root as a superposed invasion of her vested rights, and her pressionally jeers at the idea of removing the Capitol of the States distance of ten miles. The friends of the measure reply that the present building is totally unit for a Capitol and its surroundings have always been inconvenient and fifthy, and that as a new Capitol must be a convenient and fifthy and that as a new Capitol must be a convenient and fifthy and that as a new Capitol must be a convenient and fifthy and that as a new Capitol must be a convenient and fifthy and that as a new Capitol must be a convenient and fifthy and that as a new Capitol must be a convenient and fifthy and that are new Capitol must be a convenient and the capitol must be convenient and capitol must be capitol must be capitol for the capitol must be capitol mus verient and fifthy, and that as a new Capitol must be had soon, it is proper to locate it at the most convenient and accessible point in the State. The Falls of St. Anthony are the highest point to which steam heats run from below, and the lowest point to which they run from above. It is the great center of our lard-grant railroads, which civerge from it, fan-like, in five different directions, and is as easily reached now by land from all parts of the Territory (except a small neighborhood adjoining St. Paul as St. Paul heveif. On the whole the Capitol question promises to be if a very posity light. be "a very pretty fight."
The cit zens of this (Hennepin) county are to venti-

late their eloquence and trot out their patriotism on Nicollet lelate text Monday. A more lovely spot for such a celebration could not well be found, and prob-ably the "Arreican Eigle" will suffer some. Should anything noteworthy occur you shall hear of it. Meetings are held on the same island every Sunday avenum to listen to the praching of the Rev. Charies

Ames, so roundly abused by the Democrac bis action (as Register of Deeds in Henneph r his action (as Register of Deeds in Heanepin can'r) in the matter of granting certificates of electron to the St. Anthony members of the Constitutional onvention. Mr. Ames was educated in the tenets of the self styled "Evargelical Christians," after their most straightest rect," and was a Free-Will Baptist receiver when he first came here, seven or eight years now. Having since then dared to think for inself, and to investigate for himself, his printing have so changed that he has been obliged out loss from his old society, and has by them een formelly given over to the detroyer of souls, will be think are, and greaks the truth as he learns he thicks or, and speaks the truth as he learns wweekly is the open air to audiences of from 1,000 HENNEPIN.

NEWS FROM SOUTH KANSAS,-The Laurr blican of the 1st inst. says a company of " Southern emigrante, under Col Titue, made a visit to the Neosto Valley last week, and stole fifteen horses. The Steriff of the county, with a small posse, trailed them the next day to Thus's camp, below Humboldt, tear the Osage Mission. He refused to give up the borres, and the Sheriff returned. A messenger was distatched to Capt. Mentgomery, who refused to go, because he had promised to leave the field, and allow Gov Deaver's plan to be carried out. Capt. Hamilton has a camp in Missouri, about ten miles from the Trading Post. He still breathes threatenings and slaughter egainst the inhabitants of Kansas. His men boldly report that they are supported by the Southern Pre-Slavery fund, and do not expect to leave till they We understand that Mr. Thomas Ewbann, for- have driven every Free State man from Linn and festival, though an ascemblege and a speech seem to merly Commissioner of Patents, is engaged on "Remi- Bourbon Counties. Some threaten the whole TerriTHE COLLEGE OF SPIRITS

We learn from a Parisian journal, from whose columns we translate the subjoined statements, that Mr. D. D. Hurre, the famous spirit rapper, is to marry, on the 19th of this month, at St. Petersburg, Mile. Kroll, sister in law of the rich and magnificent Count of Kenchelef-Beshorodko, who will give his sister in-law a dowry worthy the magnificence of a Potemkin. They speak of a million of roubles, and of lots of peasants ea wed with extraordinary quantities of spirituality.

Count Kouchelef, Hume and Alexander Dames who accompanies them and who will be Hume's wittees, have left Paris for Russis. They are to embark t Statting thence they go to St. Petersburg. There Dumas will leave Hume and go to Moscow; he will visit in succession Tiffis and Schamyl, Savastopol, Odesse, Constantinople and Tyrol. Then he is to return to Paris, to embark at Havre for Greece in the sail and screw yacht which M. Mazoline is at present

While Alexander Dumas is thus going round the world, Hume will return to Paris with his wife and the lowry, and they say that after the examples of Mesmer and Caglicetro, he is going to found at Paris a grand establishment of supernatural communications - a sort of Spiritualistic Excharge.

To this establishment there will be joined a school of Fluidism, where the rich will be initiated in that great mys'ery-requiring a sacrifice proportioned to their wealth. This school will be divided into three cisees. The first will be a sort of gymnasium, purely mechani-cal, where will be shown the methods of disengaging the fluid by exercises at once physical and intellectual. Everybody possesses the spiritual fluid, and if soms appear to be without it, it is because they do not know low to produce its disengagement. Hume said as much to us not lorg ago; and to make himself understood he added the following explanation:

"Here is a cake of resic. This cake contains a great quantity of electricity. But this electricity does not mainfest itself—it produces no phenomena—it sleeps. To awaken it. I take this establish and strike the cake of resu, and the electricity manifests its presence in a lively manuer."

The first class of the school of fluids will be that in which they will operate on the natures possessing latent fluid, as they operate upon the resin with the catakie; accordingly we will call this the Catskin Class. In the second class, the fluid being developed, awak-

ened and setive, they will show how to direct it by faith and by will. It is not sufficient to have the fluid, it must also be known how to use it. The mode of using it is, then, what they will teach in the second class. In leaving this class the adepta

will know how to turn tables, to summon spirits, to question them, to receive answers, and in fact, to place themselves in communication with the other world. This is the c'ass of Reception. But when this is known, all is not yet done. This is only to be in communication with the spiritual worldt remains yet to learn how to profit by these communiestions. They must not be regarded as useless play,

as a series of curious but unfruitful experiments. must learn all that the spisits know more than we do; we must use them to elevate ourselves, to make us better, richer, and more powerful. That is what will be learned in the third class.

Well-informed persons pretend that, before returning

Paris, Hume will pass through Holstein, where he will visit, in the cave whither be has retired, the celebreted Count of Saint Germaie, from whom he expects to obtain-for the spirits have promised it him-twentyseven of the fourteen thousand seven hundred secreta which the immortal Count carries in his bosom. These twenty seven secrets—the most important of

the accient Egyptian Cabala, and which are to restore to us the mysteries of Itis and Anubis-these twenty seven secrets, together with the four that Hume a edge which will make the happy initiated equal in power, beauty, longevity, health, happiness and knowledge with the inhabitants of the planets of the third order. The earth, it is well known, is only a poor planet of the forty-fourth order. The third class will be called the class of Results.

We are informed that while M. Hume will open his School of Fluidism for men, and will make the living talk with the dead. Madame Hume, on her side, will direct a similar school for females. The number of pupils can never exceed sixty on the

part of the males, and sixty on the part of the females. Each class will be composed of thirty persons. It is pretended that a company, composed of some very wealthy Ressians and some Frenchmen, is formed for the establishment of these institutions, and that

they are now negotiating for the purchase of the laude of the Hotel d'Osmont in Paris. When these two schools are finally opened Paris will

be really the capital of the world. The plans are already in preparation. Two temples are spoken of, of the Egyptisn order, connected by a gallery, in the center of which, beneath a circular pavilion, surmounted by a cupola, will be placed a large circular table, around which eighty two persons of both sexes, in alternate order, can be seated. These eighty-two persons will be Mr. and Madame Hume, forty male pupils and forty female pupils. The scholars of the st class carnot assist in turning the sacred table. The tab'e being set in motion, the spirits evoked, and

the mysteries prepared, the twenty men and the twenty women of the second class will retire, and it is only for the initiated of the third class that the miracles will take place, and the eyes of the mind be opened. MAP OF MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, &c .- Mr. Disturnell

of this city has recently issued a revised edition of his msp of Mexico, California, &c., which at this time is a meful work of reference, on account of showing the relative positions of Salt Lake City, Fort Bridger, and other points occupied by the Mormons and United States troops. It also defines the route of Col. Frement seroes the Rocky Mountains, and the battlegrounds in Mexico between the Mexican and United States armies. With regard to its general accuracy, we are, of course, unable to speak understandingly.

DRY PRINTING-WRAT DO OUR PAPER MAKERS THINK OF IT ?-The following is from a late number of The London Mining Journal

The London Mining Journal:

A new paper has been made with prepared sibumen from the residue of the beet-root after distillation and the manufacture of sugar, which has been patented by the inventor, Dr. Collyer. The great pacularity of this paper is that it can be printed on without "wetting." The impressions which we have seen worked off by a steam-press of one of the most extensively circulated periodicals, exhibit a sharpness and clearness of outline which was equal to the impressions that were being taken on the damped paper.

SAD APPAIR IN WALHAM.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. F. Derby, a young man residing in Waternown, accompanied by two sisters, Miss Aby and Ellen Wallace of Waitham, went out for a pleasure sail on Charles River at the latter place. About 5 o'clock, a sudden flaw of wind capsized ins boat and threw the party into the water. Miss Ellen Wallace of which was apparently safe, swent to the recome of the latter. She sank twice disagging him after her. Mr. D., however, succeeded in partially divesting himself of his wardrobe and made a third effort, but without succeed, the young lady was entirely unable to sents herself, her clothing had become so heavy that he was chilged to save his own life, to book his hold, and the young lady was drowned. The survivors were assisted by brate manned by workmen from the match factory, by whom the accident was observed. Miss Wallace was 19 years of age, her father is a machinist in Trioidad. The sad calamity east a gloom over the walls was well known and highly appreciated for many noble qualities.

The New Canal Commissioner — We understand that Gov. King tendered the appointment of Canal Commissioner to ex-Controller Barne, all control these controller Barne, all control these controller Barne, all control these controllers and that that Controllers are the second than that that the controller barners and that that

The New Canal Commissioner — We understand that Gov. King tendered the appointment of Canal Commissioner to ex-Controller Baisows, and that that gettleman declined the porition. The Governor them offered the place to ex-Lieut. Gov. Patterson of Chantanue, who, it is to be hoped, will not decline the teffice, as he is a man of capacity and integrity—qualifications that are very much needed in a Canal Comfications that are very much needed in a Canal Comfications that are very much needed in a Canal Commissioner. The position is one of great responsibility, and should be filled by the best men in the State.

[Symense Sandard, Joly 13.

Notice to Mariners.

A tew Light Sulp took her station on Five Fathous Bank on a thing.